



COUNTY BOROUGH OF GREAT YARMOUTH

REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

AND

PORT MEDICAL OFFICER

for the Year 1950



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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
GREAT YARMOUTH.

*To His Worship the Mayor, the Aldermen and the Councillors of the County
Borough of Great Yarmouth.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my annual report for 1950. In the section on vital statistics, note will be made of the fall in the infant mortality rate to 28.5 per 1,000 live births, which compares favourably with the national figures which themselves reached a new low level. Other features are the low infectious diseases mortality (1 death), the absence of any deaths from puerperal causes, and the recurrence of last year's tuberculosis mortality rate which was the lowest ever recorded in the borough. The most unsatisfactory figure is the stillbirth rate which is too high and compares unfavourably with the national figure.

Attention was drawn in last year's report to the drop in attendances at the ante-natal clinics and the causes thereof; there is only slight improvement to report this year. In the Midwives Service there was a further decrease in the number of confinements carried out, and while this was partly due to the decreasing birth rate, a contributory cause was the increasing preference of mothers for hospital confinements. This preference is encouraged by the fact that if they secure a hospital bed, not only are they spared the trouble of making preparations at home, but also the expense which home confinement involves. This inequitable arrangement of the National Health Service appears to be a by-product of its general financial arrangements rather than part of a deliberate policy of encouraging hospital confinement; at least there is no evidence of proposals for a general increase of maternity beds in the country to meet the increased demand. Unless the central authorities wish to adopt the general and consistent policy of encouraging hospital confinements, there is a clear need for reform of the present arrangements which penalise financially the mother having her confinement at home.

Delays were encountered in relation to the proposed new clinic in the Middlegate Street area and it was not possible to start building. The clinic when built will be used for the School Health Service as well as for the Service for Mothers and Young Children.

The Home Nursing Service, which is a comparatively new responsibility for this authority, has developed well as an integrated service, appreciated by both patients and doctors. The important contribution which it makes to efficiency and economy in the use of hospital beds deserves mention. Many patients who would otherwise require admission to hospital are treated at home by general practitioners with the help of the nursing service. Moreover, hospitals are able to discharge patients earlier in the knowledge that nursing attention will be available for the completion of their treatment at home and are thus able to use the beds for further patients from their waiting lists. The Council may also be interested to note an incidental contribution which the service makes to the attractions of the town as a holiday resort. Many intending visitors enquire about the home nursing facilities before deciding to come for holidays and the service is made freely available to those requiring it.

The apathy of a section of the population to the Immunisation and Vaccination Services provided by the authority remains in spite of all efforts to overcome it. In face of it one can only repeat that diphtheria and smallpox are grave diseases which are not yet conquered, that outbreaks have occurred in recent years in other parts of the country and that to leave immunisation or vaccination until an outbreak starts may be to leave it too late.

The Ambulance Service had a busy year and at certain periods was somewhat strained to meet the increased demands. The inadequacy of the Ambulance Station is already well known to the Council. Schemes for a new station have not yet passed the planning stage.

The Occupation Centre for mental defectives is also inadequately accommodated and the committee are anxious to build the new proposed centre as soon as possible.

The authority made their first application to the Justices for an order under the National Assistance Act, Section 47, which deals with the compulsory removal of aged or infirm persons living in insanitary conditions who are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from other persons proper care and attention. Details are described in the report.

The medical staff of the Health Department continued to carry out the clinical work at the Isolation Hospital under the same arrangement as described in last year's report. The clinical work at the Chest Clinic, previously carried out by the staff of the department, was passed over to a chest physician directly appointed by the Regional Hospital Board to cover the Great Yarmouth, Lowestoft and adjoining county areas. The Council arranged to employ this officer on a part-time basis in connection with certain aspects of their care and after-care scheme.

The good record of the town in relation to food poisoning outbreaks was maintained, but the increasing incidence of cases in the country as a whole has resulted in greater attention being paid to the clean handling of food. The latter is a most welcome development and should be encouraged, but one may take leave to doubt whether some of the publicity is well directed to achieve the desired object. Those engaged in propaganda should remember that the real source of the majority of food poisoning outbreaks is the food handler, not the premises where he works or the utensils he handles. Cleanliness of these is of course desirable but the main effort should be directed towards inculcating in food handlers the very highest standards of personal cleanliness. It is more important that their lavatory should have adequate facilities for washing hands, and a liberal supply of towels, than that the kitchen floor should be scrubbed twice a day ; it is more important that they should use these facilities than that the table cloth should be free from stains ; it is more important that any of them suffering from boils or septic sores should stay off work than that the cutlery should be highly polished.

The effectiveness of strict personal cleanliness in the prevention of the spread of food-borne infection was clearly demonstrated by an incident investigated by the Health Department during the year. A child living in a private house developed paratyphoid fever. The source of this food infection was traced to a waitress lodging in the same house, who was found to be a "germ carrier." When it was learned that in the previous five weeks she had served meals to 312 hotel visitors, most of whom had dispersed to their homes, there was cause for considerable alarm, but a complete follow-up carried out with the co-operation of Medical Officers of Health in many parts of the country failed to bring to light a single case of infection among them. Their escape was almost certainly due to the fact that the waitress was trained in the importance of a high standard of personal cleanliness and applied it while at work. The infection of the child may well have resulted from a relaxation of this standard in the more informal atmosphere of the home. Had she relaxed her usual standard in the hotel where she was employed, the result might have been disastrous to the visitors, to the hotel and even to the summer season of the town. Hotel keepers and caterers may learn many important lessons from the facts of this case ; they should also note that the frankness and co-operation of the hotel and the waitress were of the greatest assistance to the Health Department in elucidating and closing the incident without any publicity whatsoever.

I wish to express my thanks to you for your help and encouragement, and to the staff of the Health Department for their loyal support during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

K. J. GRANT,
Medical Officer of Health.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF GREAT YARMOUTH

Public Health Officers of the Authority

1950.

Medical Officer of Health :

K. J. GRANT, M.A., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

W. J. HUTCHINSON, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.
(Resigned 18.1.50)

J. P. J. BURNS, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.
(Commenced 20.3.50)

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

A. JOHNSTON, M.B., B.CH.

J. M. ALLEN, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.
(Commenced 4.5.50. Resigned 30.11.50)

Senior Dental Officer :

W. NICHOLLS, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Assistant Dental Officer :

Vacant

Chest Physician (Part-time) :

I. M. YOUNG, M.B., B.CH.

Public Analysts (Part-time) :

W. LINCOLNE SUTTON, F.R.I.C.

E. C. WOOD, PH.D., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

G. H. SPINKS

District Sanitary Inspectors :

F. PARMENTER

H. ALIFFE

M. CARTER

H. HOWARTH

F. PORTER

Rodent Officer :

A. SCOTT

Supervisor of Midwives :

MRS. I. JOHNSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Deputy Supervisor of Midwives :

MISS E. SEABERT, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.

Midwives :

MISS J. CANEY, S.C.M.
 MRS. W. DONALDSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MISS E. GLUCKSMANN, S.C.M.
 MISS M. GRIFFIN, S.C.M.
 MRS. A. KLEPPE, S.C.M.
 MISS M. KNIGHTS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MISS A. MINNS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MRS. C. THOMSON, S.C.M.

Health Visitors :

MRS. E. BURNELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT.
 MISS C. CONWAY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MISS J. JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S., H.V. CERT.
 MISS E. PRETTY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT.
 MISS M. WHITMORE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT.

Tuberculosis Health Visitor :

MISS M. BIRD, R.S.C.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT.

Home Nurses :

MISS E. M. LENNARD, S.R.N., Q.N.S.
 MISS N. BISHOP, S.E.A.N.
 MRS. K. ELLIS-SMITH, S.E.A.N.
 MISS I. GILLINGS, S.F.A.N.
 MRS. A. HALL, S.R.N.
 MRS. M. PRATT, S.E.A.N.
 MRS. I. RUSSELL, S.R.N.

Mental Health Worker :

MISS A. BENSON

Duly Authorised Officers :

G. H. HOWLETT
 G. E. SKIPPER

Officer in charge Ambulance Service :

C. HACON

Chief Clerk :

E. GARRETT

Vital Statistics of the Year 1950

Estimated civilian population	.....	.....	.....	51,310
		<i>Total.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Live births legitimate	.. ..	727	377	350
Live births illegitimate	.. ..	44	22	22
		771	399	372
Crude birth rate	.. ..			15.02
Adjusted birth rate (area comparability factor 1.01)				15.3
		<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Stillbirths legitimate	.. ..	26	16	10
Stillbirths illegitimate	.. ..	1	1	—
		27	17	10
Stillbirth rate				35.08.
		<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Deaths (civilians)	.. ..	641	318	323
Crude death rate	.. ..			12.4
Adjusted death rate (area comparability factor 0.89)				11.0
Deaths from puerperal causes	.. ..			Nil.
Death rate of infants under one year of age:—				
All infants per 1,000 live births	.....			28.5
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	.....			30.2
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.....			—
		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	.....	54	46	100
„ „ Measles (all ages)	.....	—	—	—
„ „ Whooping cough (all ages)	.....	—	1	1
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	.....	1	—	1
„ „ Diphtheria (all ages)	.....	—	—	—

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the civilian population for statistical purposes showed an increase of 850 as compared with an increase of only 320 in the previous year. The population is still considerably below the pre-war figure, as is shown in the following table.

ESTIMATED POPULATION AT 1931 CENSUS AND IN SUBSEQUENT YEARS.

1931	—	56,700	1941	—	28,350
1932	—	57,050	1942	—	25,200
1933	—	56,420	1943	—	26,146
1934	—	55,900	1944	—	28,340
1935	—	55,400	1945	—	33,800
1936	—	54,740	1946	—	43,800
1937	—	54,220	1947	—	47,410
1938	—	53,780	1948	—	50,140
1939	—	53,090	1949	—	50,460
1940	—	43,730	1950	—	51,310

BIRTHS.

The number of live births declined from 813 last year to 771, and the birth rate per 1,000 of the population from 16.11 to 15.02. The fall in the birth rate from its post-war peak is common to the country as a whole and the local figure is approaching pre-war figures which from 1931 to 1939 varied between a minimum of 13.2 and a maximum of 14.8.

STILLBIRTHS.

The number of stillbirths registered increased from 24 in the previous year to 27, which represents a rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births of 35.08. The rate per 1,000 of the civilian population was 0.52 as compared with 0.37 for England and Wales.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths was 641 which is 3 less than the last year, giving a death rate of 12.4 as compared with 12.7.

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGE GROUPS DURING 1950.

	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and over	Total
Males	16	2	3	3	18	60	99	117	318
Females	6	3	1	4	13	47	81	168	323
Persons	22	5	4	7	31	107	180	285	641
% of total	3.4	0.78	0.62	1	4.8	16.6	28	44.4	

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, 1950.

Cause of Death	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	9	8	17
Tuberculosis, other	1	1	2
Syphilitic Disease	1	1	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	1	1
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	5	12
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	12	2	14
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	12	12
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	5	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	35	22	57
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	—	3
Diabetes	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	40	58	98
Coronary disease, angina	62	35	97
Hypertension with heart disease	2	6	8
Other heart disease	44	97	141
Other Circulatory Disease	6	7	13
Influenza	—	—	—
Pneumonia	7	3	10
Bronchitis	23	11	34
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	1	4
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	5	—	5
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	5	5
Nephritis and nephrosis	4	1	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	7	—	7
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	2	1	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	28	23	51
Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	4
All other accidents	7	12	19
Suicide	4	2	6
Homicide and operations of war	1	1	2
All Causes	318	323	641

It will be noted that 72% of deaths occurred at ages of 65 and over.

The classification of causes of death in the table on the opposite page is the new international classification adopted by the Registrar-General.

Deaths from cancer numbered 100 as compared with 97 last year. Deaths from diseases of the heart and circulatory system (excluding vascular lesions of the nervous system) rose from 243 to 259. Vascular disease of the nervous system accounted for 98 deaths as compared with 77 from "intracranial vascular lesions" last year, and diseases of the respiratory system for 48 as compared with 73.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system was 17 which represents a death rate per thousand of 0.33. These figures are exactly the same as last year and are the lowest ever recorded in the borough.

Measles accounted for the only death from notifiable infectious diseases and there were no deaths from influenza.

Motor vehicle accident deaths increased from 2 to 4, suicides from 3 to 6 and the total violent deaths from 15 to 29.

PUERPERAL MORTALITY.

There were no deaths from puerperal sepsis or from other maternal causes.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants under one year fell from 28 last year to 22, giving a corresponding fall in the infant mortality rate from 34.4 to 28.4. The figure for England and Wales for 1950 was 29.8 and for the 126 county boroughs and great towns 33.8.

Of the 22 infant deaths, 13 were in the neonatal group (within the first month of life) and of these 12 occurred within the first week.

National Health Service Act, 1946—Part III.

HEALTH CENTRES.

No action was taken regarding Health Centres.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

The most important development was the opening of a new Infant Welfare Clinic at Shrublands Community Centre on the 13th March. The clinic is well situated to serve the rapidly developing Magdalen College Estate and the Shrublands Estate, and although the accommodation is not ideal, there is a distinct advantage in having the clinic associated with the Community Centre of the area. The clinic appears to be appreciated by the mothers in the area and has achieved a considerable success.

The Health Department continued to carry out, on behalf of the hospital authorities, the assessment of the home conditions of mothers seeking admission to the Maternity Unit of the General Hospital on non-medical grounds. A constant standard of assessment was assured by entrusting the work to one person, the Supervisor of Midwives, and the work achieved the important result that, after the needs of mothers requiring admission to the Maternity Unit on medical grounds had been met, the remaining beds were allocated to mothers whose home circumstances were least suitable for a confinement.

Attendances at ante-natal clinics showed some increase on last year's figures which, it will be remembered, sank to a low level following the introduction of the National Health Service. All mothers attending the clinics had a specimen of blood taken for the purposes of Rh. factor and Khan reaction.

The difficulty of persuading mothers to attend for post-natal examination remained, but these figures also showed a slight increase.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

Ante-natal clinics were held as follows :—

Great Yarmouth Clinic : Wednesday and Friday, 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

Gorleston Clinic : Tuesday and Thursday, 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

Post-natal cases were seen by special appointment at Ante-natal Clinics.

	No. of women who attended during year.	No. of new cases.	Total No. of attendances during year.
<i>Ante-natal Clinics.</i>			
Great Yarmouth	76	69	303
Gorleston	92	82	360
<i>Post-natal Clinics.</i>			
Great Yarmouth	16	16	16
Gorleston	31	31	31

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

Child Welfare Clinics were held as follows :—

Great Yarmouth Clinic : Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Gorleston Clinic : Wednesday, 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Shrublands Clinic : Monday, 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

The following table summarises the visits paid to the Centres :—

	Children who attended during year	Children who first attended during year and who were then :		Children in attendance at end of year who were then :		Total attendances made during year.	
		Under 1 year of age	Over 1 year of age	Under 1 year of age	Between ages of 1 and 5	Under 1 year of age	Over 1 year of age
Great Yarmouth	874	288	109	261	587	6454	1794
Gorleston	724	314	98	303	442	4717	964
Total	1598	602	207	564	1029	11171	2758

The following table shows the examinations carried out by the Medical Officer :—

Age	Great Yarmouth		Gorleston		Total
	No. of Infants examined	No. of re-examinations	No. of Infants examined	No. of re-examinations	
0-1	285	890	222	833	2230
1-2	36	204	44	163	447
2-3	22	115	20	79	236
3-4	12	79	9	46	146
4-5	6	40	4	23	73
Total	361	1328	299	1144	3132

SUPPLY OF WELFARE FOODS.

By arrangement with the Ministry of Food, dried milk and vitamin supplements were distributed at Infant Welfare and Ante-natal Clinics. Other foods and nutritive supplements were also available at the clinics.

PROVISION OF MATERNITY OUTFITS.

Maternity outfits were available free of charge for domiciliary confinements and 541 certificates for the supply of these were issued.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

The following is the report of the Senior Dental Officer :—

Dental inspection and treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children under school age were available as part of the Council's Dental Scheme. Facilities for X-ray examinations were not provided at clinics but were available at the General Hospital when required. Mechanical work in relation to the supply of dentures was sent out to contract. It was not possible to fill the vacancy for an assistant dental officer.

All mothers attending Ante-natal Clinics and requiring dental treatment were invited to use the service, but the response was not good and the condition of the mouths limited the amount of conservative work possible.

An attempt was made to start a register of young children whose parents are willing to send them regularly for inspection and treatment and it is hoped to get more and more parents to co-operate in conserving the children's teeth. The arrangement gives a better chance of detecting and treating caries at its early stages and helps to avoid doubtful restorations at a later stage which, if they fail, can be so detrimental to the advancement of conservative work in the School Dental Service.

The following is a summary of the work done :—

(a) Numbers provided with dental care :

	Examined	Needing treatment	Treated	Made Dentally fit
Expectant and nursing mothers	12	12	12	9
Children under five	37	37	37	32

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided :

	Extrac- tions	Anaesthetics		Fill- ings	Scalings or scaling and gum treat- ment	Silver Nitrate treat- ment	Dress- ings	Radio- graphs	Dentures provided	
		Local	General						Com- plete	Partial
Expect- ant and nursing mothers	37	3	3	13	—	—	—	—	4	5
Child- ren under five	114	12	30	9	—	—	5	—	—	—

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR BABIES.

The Council makes a grant of £100 to the Norwich Diocesan Council for Moral Welfare and maintains a close liaison with the work of this body in relation to local residents. The Borough also accepts responsibility for the maintenance of unmarried mothers and their babies in mother and baby homes. Two such cases were maintained. In two others which were brought to notice the Council would have accepted responsibility but were not called upon to do so.

PREMATURE INFANTS.

Two special cots with full equipment for the nursing of premature infants in the home were available on loan from the Department throughout the year.

The following tables give details of premature infants, i.e. babies weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs or less at birth, irrespective of period of gestation. Stillbirths are excluded.

Number of premature infants notified during the year (including transferred notifications) whose mothers normally reside in the Authority's area :—

Born at home	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Born in hospital or nursing home	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9

An analysis of the premature births at home and in nursing homes is shown on the next page.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

No cases were notified during the year.

Premature babies born in the area (whether their mothers normally reside in the area or not) but excluding babies born in maternity homes and hospitals in the National Health Service:—

	Born at home						Trans-ferred to hospital	Born in private Nursing Homes *						
	Nursed entirely at home					Grand total		Nursed entirely in private nursing home						
	Trans-ferred to hospital	Died in first 24 hrs.	Died on 2nd to 7th day	Died on 8th to 28th day	Survived 28 days			Total	Died in first 24 hrs.	Died on 2nd to 7th day	Died on 8th to 28th day	Survived 28 days	Total	Grand total
Under 3 lbs.	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
3-4 lbs.	—	1	—	—	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-5½ lbs.	1	1	1	—	22	24	25	—	—	—	3	3	3	3
Total	2	2	1	—	25	28	30	1	—	—	3	3	3	4

* Including Maternity Homes not in the National Health Service and Mother and Baby Homes where the women are confined in the Home.

MIDWIVES SERVICE.

The authority employed directly one Supervisor of Midwives and nine midwives, one of whom acted as deputy supervisor. Midwives of the service were in attendance at 54% of all births in the Borough.

All midwives are qualified in the administration of gas and air analgesia and the number of mothers who took advantage of this service increased greatly. Four sets of apparatus were available and were transported to the homes where they were required by a vehicle of the Ambulance Service on request by a midwife.

The decreasing number of calls on the Midwives Service is only partly due to the fall in the birth rate. A more important factor is that the present arrangements under the National Health Service give mothers financial and other inducements to seek a bed in an institution. The point is discussed in its broader aspects in the introduction to this report, but from the practical point of view of this authority it is clear that unless the policy is changed, the authority will require to reduce the number of midwives they employ.

Total notified births and stillbirths in the Borough during 1950	901
Total registered live and stillbirths	798
Number attended by Municipal Midwives	490
Cases attended as midwife	124
Cases attended as maternity nurse	366
Home visits paid by midwives	
Ante-natal	3179
Nursing	9639

Medical aid was sought on 92 occasions.

Gas and air analgesia was used on 326 occasions.

HEALTH VISITING.

One vacancy on the staff was filled in January, bringing the number of Health Visitors employed up to six, one of whom devoted her time entirely to tuberculosis work. Three of the Health Visitors devoted part of their time to the School Health Service and two additional nurses were employed entirely on this work.

The following is a summary of the work of the health visitors :—

Home visits to expectant mothers :—

First Visits	219
Total visits	563

Home visits to children :—

First visits to infants under 1 year	852
Total visits to infants under 1 year	10225
First visits to children 1-5 years	894
Total visits to children 1-5 years	9177

Home visits to other cases :—

First visits	2869
Total visits	3492

Attendances at clinics :—

Ante-natal Clinics	200
Infant Welfare Clinics	606

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

The demands on this service continued to increase, but were met without any increase in the staff which consisted of seven full-time nurses and one part-time nurse.

Reference is made in the introduction to this report to the important work of this service in relation to hospital patients and to holidaymakers in the town.

The following is a summary of work done :—

Number of cases dealt with	872
Number of new cases	780
Number of current cases at end of year	111
Number of visits	21791

Source of new cases :—

Private doctors	448
Hospitals	207
Other	125

Nature of new cases :—

Medical	533
Surgical	227
Tuberculous	20

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

The only change in the service was that vaccination against smallpox was made available at the weekly clinic which previously provided only diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation. This was done in order to encourage more mothers to have their children vaccinated in infancy, but although there is some improvement in the figures, the position remains far from satisfactory.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations carried out under the scheme :—

	General Practitioners	Health Department	Total
Vaccinations	254	57	311
Re-vaccinations	67	39	106
Total	321	96	417

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The authority's scheme makes diphtheria immunisation freely available from general practitioners at their surgeries, and from the Health Department at the special weekly clinics, at Infant Welfare Clinics, at schools and at school clinics. Every effort was made to persuade the public to take advantage of these facilities; a birthday card was sent to all children known to be in the borough on their first birthday, reminding the parents of the need for immunisation, and medical officers and health visitors took every opportunity of impressing on parents the importance of this simple procedure. The fall in the number of children immunised may be partly explained by the fact that immunisation was stopped for some weeks while poliomyelitis was prevalent, but even allowing for this the position is not satisfactory. There are still too many children in the town exposed to the danger of contracting this grave illness.

It is estimated that only 60% of children up to the age of 15 have been immunised. The percentage for those up to the age of 5 is 56% and for those between 5 and 15 years, 62%.

The following table shows in age groups the number of children immunised in 1943 and succeeding years up to the present.

Year	Numbers Immunised.		
	0-4	5-15	Total
1943	252	106	358
1944	357	213	570
1945	370	64	434
1946	531	158	689
1947	659	105	764
1948	830	94	924
1949	774	60	834
1950	583	50	633

In addition to the figures for this year, 572 children who had previously been immunised received reinforcing injections.

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

The same policy was followed as in previous years.

19 children were immunised at the local authority's immunisation clinic.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Ambulance Service, which is run directly by the Authority, was maintained on the same lines as previously reported. One new ambulance was delivered.

In spite of the elimination, as far as possible, of all unjustified calls the demands on the service increased greatly.

The following summary shows the work done :—

	<i>Ambulances</i>	<i>Sitting case car.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Journeys for patients	5833	2400	8233
Other journeys	185	278	463
Patients carried	6334	2592	8926
Mileage	46185	25639	71824

Analysis of journeys :—

Road accidents	84	—	84
Emergencies	473	216	689
Maternity cases	147	18	165
Isolation Hospital	150	3	153
General removals	4979	2163	7142
Total	5833	2400	8233

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

The Tuberculosis and Care Committee, a sub-committee of the Health Committee, continued to be responsible for the Authority's functions under this Section of the Act except in regard to mental illness which is dealt with by the Mental Health Sub-committee.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The physician appointed by the Regional Hospital Board at the Chest Clinic was employed by the Authority as a part-time officer in their scheme for care and after-care of tuberculous patients.

The tuberculosis health visitor retained responsibility for the nursing work at the Chest Clinic and also continued to keep contact with patients by home visits with a view to providing help and guidance according

to their needs. One of her most important tasks was to ensure that all contacts of tuberculous persons attended the clinic for examination and re-examination.

B.C.G. vaccination for limited groups of the community, in accordance with the Ministry of Health scheme, was inaugurated.

No. of contacts first examined during the year :—				
(a)	Diagnosed as tuberculous	.....	.....	7
(b)	Not tuberculous	.....	.....	218
(c)	Not determined	.....	.....	11
No. of persons vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine :—				
	Nurses	.....	.....	21
	Children	.....	.....	6
Referred to the National Assistance Board for financial assistance				
	.....	.....	.....	37
Referred to the Disablement and Rehabilitation Officer for employment				
	.....	.....	.....	46
Provided with free milk				
	.....	.....	.....	44
Re-housed as a result of representations made by the Health Department to the Housing Department				
	.....	.....	.....	8
Beds and bedding supplied on loan to enable patient to sleep alone				
	.....	.....	.....	1
Home nursing provided				
	.....	.....	.....	24
Home Help provided				
	.....	.....	.....	6
Accommodated at Papworth Village Settlement				
	.....	.....	.....	1

OTHER TYPES OF ILLNESS.

Although there were no defined arrangements for hospitals to notify the Authority of patients discharged from hospital and requiring care and after-care, a large amount of information was received in the Health Department.

The Domestic Help and Home Nursing Services were made available when required, and the Health Visitors played an important part in providing advice and guidance to those who came to their notice.

Arrangements were available for following up venereal diseases contacts and defaulters.

LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT.

There was no change in the general arrangements. Three depots run by two voluntary organisations provided for the great majority of the needs. When equipment not available in these depots was required it was supplied on loan direct from the Health Department.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Work under this heading was maintained on the same lines as previously reported. The Council subscribes to the Central Council for Health Education, and full use was made of the posters, pamphlets and other publicity material available from them. Talks and lectures were given by the staff to clubs and societies in the town but it is probable that the best work was done in the frequent informal personal contacts between members of the staff and the general public. Courses in mothercraft for senior girls by Health Visitors were continued in schools.

DOMESTIC HELP.

The requests for domestic help increased greatly and would have been greater still had the service been free of charge like other services under the National Health Service Act. Supervision of this service is a part-time duty of the Supervisor of Midwives, but if the work continues to increase it may be necessary for the Council to consider appointing additional supervisory staff.

The difficulties of running a satisfactory service in a town of this kind have been mentioned in previous reports. Although these difficulties remained, the demands made on the service were on the whole adequately met.

Number of cases where domestic help was provided :—					
Maternity (including expectant mothers)	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
					—
					89
					—

MENTAL HEALTH.

The following report is prepared in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Health.

(1) ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *Constitution and meetings of Mental Health Sub-Committee.*

The Mental Health Committee is a sub-committee of the Health Committee and is constituted as follows :—

The Chairman, Vice Chairman and four members of the Health Committee.

The Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Welfare Services Committee.

Five co-opted members.

Meetings are held at not less than quarterly intervals and more frequently if required.

(b) *Number and qualifications of staff employed in the Mental Health Service.*

The Medical Officer of Health.

Two Duly Authorised Officers (part-time).

One Mental Health Worker and Occupation Centre Supervisor.

One Assistant Supervisor, Occupation Centre.

Two Assistant Teachers, Occupation Centre.

(c) *Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Board and Hospital Management Committee.*

Co-ordination was maintained along lines similar to those detailed in last year's report and was of a highly satisfactory standard. The only difficulty was in obtaining vacancies in institutions for mental defectives, and this was encountered even in cases of great urgency. Institutions are already overcrowded and the difficulty will remain until more accommodation is provided.

(d) *Duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.*

No duties are permanently delegated to voluntary associations. The National Association for Mental Health undertook on behalf of the authority the supervision of one defective under guardianship in a distant part of the country.

(e) *Arrangements for the training of Mental Health Workers.*

No arrangements were initiated for the training of Mental Health Workers. The Mental Health Worker attended a residential course on mental health at Sheffield University.

(2) ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

(a) *Under Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946; Prevention, care and after-care.*

Mental hospitals serving the area notified the Health Department of all admissions and departures and indicated those homes which required care and after-care services. All such homes were visited, social histories were obtained for the hospitals where required, advice and assistance was provided and follow-up visits paid where necessary. Thirty-three homes were dealt with under these arrangements.

The duly authorised officers received information about several cases of suspected mental illness in the community and made arrangements for them to attend the psychiatric out-patient clinic.

Care and after-care service was also provided for mental defectives and help was given in such matters as obtaining National Assistance allowances, housing accommodation, employment, etc.

Close liaison was maintained with the Disablement and Rehabilitation Officers of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and five defectives were referred to them for training or employment.

(b) *Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930, by duly authorised officers.*

The duly authorised officers dealt with the following cases :—

<i>Certified Patients</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Admissions to hospital	.....	.....		7	18	25
Departures	.....	.....		3	13	16
Deaths	.....	.....		5	6	11
<i>Voluntary Patients</i>						
Admissions to hospital	.....	.....		22	45	67
Departures	.....	.....		21	42	63
Deaths	.....	.....		3	—	3

Included in the above summary of admissions were 17 males and 30 females who were admitted direct to a mental hospital by the doctors attending the clinic at the General Hospital.

(c) *Under Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.*

(i) *Ascertainment, including number of defectives awaiting vacancies in Institutions at the end of the year.*

On 31st December there were 175 defectives on the register. The following table gives particulars concerning them :—

<i>In Institutions</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 16 years of age	.....	.....		9	5	14
Over 16 years of age	.....	.....		34	20	54
<i>On Licence</i>						
Under 16 years of age	.....	.....		—	—	—
Over 16 years of age	.....	.....		3	3	6
<i>Under Guardianship</i>						
Under 16 years of age	.....	.....		1	—	1
Over 16 years of age	.....	.....		—	1	1
<i>Statutory Supervision</i>						
Under 16 years of age	.....	.....		21	19	40
Over 16 years of age	.....	.....		19	10	29
<i>Voluntary Supervision</i>						
Over 16 years of age	.....	.....		9	21	30
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				96	79	175
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Ascertainment :—

	Male	Female	Total
Cases reported by the Local Education Authority :—			
Under Section 57 (3) Education Act, 1944	2	4	6
Under Section 57 (5) Education Act, 1944	3	2	5
Other ascertained defectives reported during 1950 and found "subject to be dealt with"	4	8	12
	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 23

1 male and 2 females ceased to be under care during the year.

2 males and 2 females died.

Disposal of cases ascertained during the year :—

Admitted to Institutions	3	3	6
Placed under statutory supervision	6	11	17
	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 23

(ii) *Guardianship and Supervision.*

779 visits were made to the homes of defectives who are under supervision.

One child who is placed under guardianship in the county of Middlesex was supervised by the National Association for Mental Health. They made quarterly visits and sent reports to this authority until the end of June but were thereafter unable to continue the work. The County of Middlesex then undertook supervision on behalf of this authority.

(iii) *Training.*

The Occupation Centre for defectives is accommodated at St. Mary's Schoolroom, Southtown, and is open daily from 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. during school term.

At the end of the year there were 24 defectives (13 male, 11 female) on the roll, including 5 from Norfolk County who were admitted by arrangement with the County Council. Special transport was provided to and from the Centre. Medical, dental and cleanliness inspections were carried out, and by arrangement with the Education Authority all facilities of the School Health Service were available to defectives attending the Centre. A qualified assistant supervisor was appointed in July and commenced duties in September.

Further improvements in equipment and training were introduced. Among the activities of the Centre were the annual summer outing and the Christmas party, the latter attended by parents members of committee, and others interested in the work.

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47.

This section of the National Assistance Act deals with the compulsory removal of aged or infirm persons living in insanitary conditions who are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

A certificate signed by the Medical Officer of Health is required before proceedings can be taken.

Several cases were brought to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health with a view to his issuing the required certificate. The general policy adopted was to try to solve the problem without resort to the compulsory powers. The help of general practitioners, welfare officers, relatives and others was enlisted, and any solution which was reasonable was accepted even if it was not entirely satisfactory. The policy was successfully followed in all cases but one.

This was a case of an aged person living alone in a single room which was in an unbelievable condition of disorder and filth, and which was proving a nuisance and a possible danger to other persons. Repeated offers of help, which included accommodation in the old people's homes and domestic help, were persistently declined and it was only when it became clear that all efforts had failed and were likely to fail that a certificate was issued. The Local Authority decided to apply to the Court for an order under the act and this was awaiting consideration at the end of the year.

(It may be added that during 1951 the order was granted and the person concerned was removed in the first place to welfare accommodation in Northgate Hospital and later, with the permission of the Court, transferred to one of the old people's homes run by the Welfare Committee of the Local Authority. It was decided not to apply for a renewal of the order at the expiry of the statutory three months for which it was in force, and the person concerned then took her discharge).

Registration of Nursing Homes—Section 187 (2) Public Health Act, 1936.

There were three nursing homes registered in the Borough. One was a maternity home, one a medical nursing home, and one received both maternity and medical cases. The total number of beds was 36, of which 10 were for maternity and 26 for medical cases. The medical staff carried out inspections and kept all homes under supervision.

No new homes were registered during the year.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

No applications were received for registration of nurseries or child minders during the year.

Infectious Diseases

The general incidence of infectious diseases was not high. Whooping cough showed a considerable increase and jaundice was also rather prevalent. There were 7 cases of poliomyelitis of which 3 had no paralysis. The circumstances surrounding the single case of paratyphoid fever are described in some detail in the introduction in order to illustrate a point in connection with the clean handling of food.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Age groups										Total 1950	Total 1949
	0-	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65+	Un- known		
Scarlet fever	—	3	31	63	9	7	2	—	—	—	115	100
Whooping cough	10	103	123	142	1	—	2	—	—	1	392	40
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	5
Measles	9	53	61	48	2	3	3	—	—	3	182	805
Pneumonia	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	5	3	—	13	29
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis Paralytic Non-paralytic	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— 2	1 —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	4 3	)6
Acute encephalitis Infective Post infectious	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Enteric fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food poisoning	—	—	1	4	4	4	12	5	4	—	34	27
Erysipelas	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	5	—	11	10
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective hepatitis	—	2	6	22	19	7	18	3	1	3	81	11
Total	29	161	222	288	38	25	41	15	13	7	839	1034

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The medical staff of the Local Authority continued to carry out the clinical work at the Isolation Hospital on behalf of the hospital authorities. The hospital served a population of over 100,000 in Great Yarmouth, Lowestoft and certain parts of Norfolk and East Suffolk. It remained as one of the hospitals in the region designated for the admission of cases of poliomyelitis.

The following is a summary of the cases admitted :—

Scarlet fever	.....	.....	.....	91
Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	20
Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	2
Measles	.....	.....	.....	19
Meningococcal infection	.....	.....	.....	5
Poliomyelitis	.....	.....	.....	12
Paratyphoid fever	.....	.....	.....	1
Enteric fever	.....	.....	.....	1
Other diseases	.....	.....	.....	77
Total	.....	.....	.....	228

FOOD POISONING.

There was no serious or widespread outbreak of food poisoning, and the only incident in a public catering establishment involved only two persons. In view of the enormous amount of public catering carried out in the town during the summer months, the record must be regarded as highly satisfactory.

The following is an analysis of the notifications received.

Single Cases.

There were 4 single cases.

In two of these *Salmonella typhimurium* was isolated but the source of the infection was not traced.

In the other two all investigations were negative. One was probably due to an indiscretion of diet.

Outbreaks.

There were 4 outbreaks.

The first two were family outbreaks, each involving two persons. All investigations were negative in both outbreaks.

The third originated in a cafe and involved two persons. It was strongly suspected that this was a staphylococcal infection originating from a cook, but confirmation was not obtained because the cook left the area almost as soon as she was taken off duty.

The fourth outbreak involved 24 persons living in a guest house. Symptoms were mild and short-lived and had mostly disappeared before notifications were received. No organisms were isolated from patients and no articles of food were available for examination so that the cause of the outbreak was not identified.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGNS.

The department maintained the same policy as was indicated in last year's report. Comment on this subject is included in the introduction to the report.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The total number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of the year was 338. The following table shows an analysis of these cases :—

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Pulmonary	167	112	16	295
Non-pulmonary	15	19	9	43
Total	182	131	25	338

71 new cases of tuberculosis came to notice, comprising 63 formal notifications and 8 cases of which the Medical Officer of Health became aware otherwise than by formal notification.

Analysis of new cases :—

	0—	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75+	Total
<i>Pulmonary</i>														
Males	—	—	2	5	2	—	2	4	11	4	—	2	2	34
Females	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	4	11	7	1	—	—	29
<i>Non-pulmonary</i>														
Males	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	5
Females	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3

There were 19 deaths from tuberculosis, which gives a mortality per 1,000 of the population of 0.35. This is the same as last year's figure which was the lowest ever recorded in the borough.

The following table shows an analysis of these deaths :—

	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75+	Total
<i>Pulmonary</i>									
Males	—	—	—	1	2	3	2	1	9
Females	—	—	—	3	3	2	—	—	8
<i>Non-pulmonary</i>									
Males	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Females	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	—	1	—	5	5	5	2	1	19

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Venereal Diseases Clinic is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board, but I am obliged to the medical officer of the clinic for the following tables regarding new cases :—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Syphilis, primary	5	—	5
Syphilis, secondary	2	1	3
Syphilis latent in 1st year of infection	—	—	—
Syphilis, cardio-vascular	—	—	—
Syphilis of the nervous system	3	1	4
Syphilis, all other late or latent stages	4	8	12
Syphilis, congenital (under 1 year)	1	1	2
Syphilis, congenital (over 1 year)	1	2	3
Gonorrhoea	12	2	14
Chancroid	—	—	—
Any other condition requiring treatment	14	6	20
Any other condition not requiring treatment	40	20	60

Statement showing the services rendered at the treatment centre during the year, classified according to the area in which the patients resided :—

	Great Yarmouth	Norfolk	East Suffolk	Total
No. of cases from each area included under the following headings :—				
Syphilis	24	3	2	29
Gonorrhoea	10	4	—	14
Other conditions	63	13	4	80
Total	97	20	6	123

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

1. WATER SUPPLY

The water supply was provided by the Great Yarmouth Waterworks Company. The source of the water was the River Bure with the intake at Horning, and there was an alternative source from Ormesby Broad which was brought into use when the salinity of the river water became too high.

Prechlorination is used to control mussel growths in the pipes leading the water to the purification works at Ormesby. The purification process comprises $3\frac{1}{2}$ days storage, primary rapid filtration and secondary slow sand filtration, followed by chloramination.

The supply was sufficient in quantity throughout the year and no restrictions on its use were imposed. The average consumption was 48 gallons per head per day, (domestic 33, trade 15), but this figure is based on the resident population and does not take account of the large number of summer visitors.

Chemical and bacteriological examinations of the water from supply pipes were carried out monthly; the results were consistently satisfactory.

There was no evidence that the waters were liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

All the dwelling houses in the Borough are supplied by the Company's mains.

2. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are about 17,000 w.c's. in the Borough.

3. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Most houses are provided with portable iron dustbins. House refuse is collected weekly as a routine but more frequent collection is available on request and on payment of a small fee.

4. PROVISION OF PROPER DUST RECEPTACLES.

During the year, 220 notices were served on owners where inadequate dust receptacles were provided, resulting in sanitary dustbins being provided.

5. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The Sanitary Inspector's Report

To the Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you the Annual Report of the work carried out in the above department during the year 1950.

Particulars as to the nature and number of nuisances reported to the Health Committee, and dealt with by statutory notices, also works of a similar nature, but dealt with by preliminary notices.

GENERAL SANITATION

TABLE A.

<i>Nature of Visit or Inspection.</i>					<i>No. of Visits.</i>
Water Supply	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Drainage	.....	.....	.....	.....	1910
Stables and Piggeries	.....	.....	.....	.....	282
Offensive Trades	.....	.....	.....	.....	359
Fried Fish Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	246
Tents, Vans and Sheds	.....	.....	.....	.....	522
Factories	.....	.....	.....	.....	431
Workshops	.....	.....	.....	.....	211
Work Places and Fish Curers	.....	.....	.....	.....	313
Outworkers	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	109
Public Conveniences	.....	.....	.....	.....	146
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
Refuse Collection	.....	.....	.....	.....	205
Refuse Disposal	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
Rats and Mice	.....	.....	.....	.....	154
Smoke Observations	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	614
Swimming Pools	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	1942

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Inquiries in Cases of Infectious Diseases	.....	.....	189
Visits re Disinfection	.....	.....	20
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	.....	.....	276

DRAIN TESTING.

The total number of drain tests made during the year was 129, and the number of defects found was 72. Particulars as to the nature of these defects are given in the following table :—

TABLE B.

Showing the localities of sewer gas escapes discovered by drain testing.

	No.
Into Living Rooms	1
„ Kitchens and sculleries	2
„ Bedrooms	1
„ Lobbies and other parts of houses	—
„ Internal W.C's.	1
„ External W.C's.	20
„ Yards and passages	39
„ Adjoining houses	1
„ Cellars	—
From Defective soil pipes	2
„ Defective vent shafts	2
„ Heads and joints of rainwater pipes	—
„ Around yard gullies	11
„ Defective drain connections	21
„ Defective W.C. connections	15
„ Defective interceptors	9
„ Sink-wastes, rainwater pipes, etc. connected direct	1
„ Drains, direct to sewer	11

Factories Act, 1937. The following tables show the work carried out under the above act.

TABLE C.

Factories and Workshops Inspection.

<i>Premises.</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities	257	431	42	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities	168	211	28	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities (excluding outworkers premises)	14	14	2	—
Total	439	656	72	—

TABLE D.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>No. of Defects.</i>		<i>Referred by H.M. Prosecutions.</i>	
	<i>Found.</i>	<i>Remedied.</i>	<i>Inspector.</i>	<i>Cutions.</i>
Want of cleanliness	18	18	1	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	4	4	3	—
Inadequate ventilation	8	8	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	36	28	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—				
(a) Insufficient	12	10	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	19	19	20	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	15	18	13	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	18	16	—	—
Total	130	121	38	—

6. SHOPS AND FOOD PREMISES.

Many inspections were made and additional sanitary conveniences were provided, also hot water and soap and towels in many premises.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
G. H. SPINKS.

7. OCCUPATIONS, ETC., WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Offensive Trades, etc. :—

<i>Nature</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Tallow melter	1
Tripe dresser	2
Marine stores	6
Knacker	1
Slaughter-houses—only two in use for Government slaughtering.	
Underground Bakehouses—None.	
Common Lodging-houses—None.	

8. SWIMMING POOLS.

The Corporation owns two large open-air Swimming Pools, the waters of which are continuously filtered, chlorinated and tested.

9. RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

There are no manufacturers of Rag Flock in the Borough, but the upholsterers use flock for making up purposes : 26 visits were paid to these premises.

10. ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(a) Council houses infested	.....	.....	.....	2
Council houses disinfested	.....	.....	.....	2
(b) Other houses infested	.....	.....	.....	5
Other houses disinfested	.....	.....	.....	5

These houses were disinfested by sulphur or formalin vapour and spraying with zaldecide.

The tenants were advised as to special cleansing and destruction of certain articles.

These cases were kept under supervision.

HOUSING.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

Under Public Health Acts.

No. of houses inspected	.....	.....	.....	965
No. of visits paid	.....	.....	.....	2223

Under Housing Act.

No. of houses inspected	.....	.....	.....	343
No. of visits paid	.....	.....	.....	710

Overcrowding.

No. of houses inspected	.....	.....	.....	44
No. of visits paid	.....	.....	.....	102

Verminous Houses.

No. of houses inspected	.....	.....	.....	47
No. of visits paid	.....	.....	.....	58
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	.....	.....	.....	633

2. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	.....	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	.....	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	.....	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

NOTICES SERVED.

(1) No. of informal notices served	.....	504
(2) No. of informal notices complied with	.....	429
(3) No. of statutory notices served	.....	254
(4) No. of statutory notices complied with	.....	219

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	.....	34
(2) Undertakings accepted	.....	—
(3) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	.....	121

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms
in respect of which Closing Orders were made —
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms
in respect of which Closing Orders were deter-
mined, the tenement or room having been
rendered fit —

Much work has been done in supervising the ice cream trade in the Borough, with very satisfactory results. All premises are registered and conform to the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations.

Sampling results are shown elsewhere.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The Model Byelaws of the Ministry for the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food, have been adopted in the Borough and came into operation on 2nd May, 1950.

(a) Visits to slaughter houses	.....	.....	907
„ „ shops and stalls	.....	.....	1204
„ „ other premises	.....	.....	96
Total meat inspection visits	.....	.....	2207
Visits to Butchers	.....	.....	277
„ „ Fishmongers and Poulterers	.....	.....	118
„ „ Grocers	.....	.....	422
„ „ Greengrocers and Fruiterers	.....	.....	109
„ „ Cowsheds	.....	.....	12
„ „ Dairies and Milkshops	.....	.....	395
„ „ Ice cream premises	.....	.....	386
„ „ Food preparing premises	.....	.....	106
„ „ Market stalls	.....	.....	Bi-weekly
„ „ Restaurants	.....	.....	340
„ „ Street Vendors and Hawkers	.....	.....	51

(b) MILK SUPPLY.

3 Pasteurising Plants are now licenced and operating in the Borough, and 5 Supplementary licences to sell pasteurised milk were issued.

In all cases of applications for registration, dairies and milk shops were inspected by the Sanitary Inspector.

The statistics for the year are :—

	<i>Applications</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>
	<i>during 1950.</i>	<i>31st Dec., 1950.</i>
Purveyors	30
Dairymen	14

407 visits were paid to these premises during the year.

MILK (BRUCELLA ABORTUS).

21 Samples submitted to Laboratory.

18 were found Negative.

3 were found Positive.

Cultures—All negative.

MILK (TUBERCLE BACILLI).

Arrangements were continued for examinations of milk by Dr. A. Leslie Sheather.

During the year 1950, 32 samples were subjected to biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli; 31 were found negative and in one case the guinea pig died prematurely.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION).

Licenses issued :—

Tuberculin Tested	.....	.....	.....	11
Pasteurised Milk	.....	.....	.....	8

Samples were taken during the year of 9 Tuberculin Tested and 27 Pasteurised Milks.

All T.T. samples were satisfactory and 24 Pasteurised were satisfactory, 2 Pasteurised were not satisfactory, 1 result was invalidated.

(c) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle and Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	4619	1880	6336	1292
Number inspected	All	All	All	All
All diseases except Tuberculosis :—				
Whole carcasses condemned	19	40	13	25
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1865	8	481	196
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis	40.78	2.55	7.79	17.10
Tuberculosis only :—				
Whole carcasses condemned	52	2	—	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	463	—	—	52
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	11.14	.11	—	4.25

CYSTICERCUS OF TAENIA SAGINATA.

<i>Carcases Inspected</i>	<i>Number Infected</i>	<i>Number Generalised</i>	<i>% Infected</i>
4619	27	—	0.58

Out of 27 cases 8 were from Irish cattle representing 29.6%

An attempt was made in each case to trace the owner of the carcass affected, but the result of investigations made was unsatisfactory.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILIZED MILK) REGULATIONS 1949.

Dealers (Pasteuriser's) Licences issued 8

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS 1949.

Dealers (Tuberculin Tested) Licences issued 11

The number of carcasses, etc., condemned was as follows :—

	<i>Tuberculosis.</i>	<i>Other Causes.</i>
Ox carcasses	14	5
Heifer carcasses	11	4
Cow carcasses	26	9
Bull carcasses	1	1
Pig carcasses	3	25
Calf carcasses	2	40
Sheep carcasses	—	13
Bovine heads	361	65
„ tongues	361	95
„ livers	94	1770
„ lungs	413	374
„ udders	1	168
„ spleens	8	66
„ kidneys	3	31
„ skirts	15	91
„ hearts	8	64
„ mesenteric fats	31	7
„ tripes	6	354
„ tails	2	29
Pigs, heads	40	4
„ plucks	22	132
„ mesenteric fats	24	192
Calves heads	—	2
Calves, plucks	—	5
Calves, livers	—	1
Sheeps, plucks	—	83
„ livers	—	398
„ heads	—	24
Beef	3492 lbs.	6477 lbs.
Pork	—	918 lbs.
Veal	—	46 lbs.
Mutton	—	987 lbs.

OTHER FOOD CONDEMNED.

1832 tins	Various Meats	69 lbs.	Flour
2826 „	Milk	155 „	Sausages
10 „	Syrup	112 „	Custard Pwdr.
9617 „	Fish	26 „	Dried Fruit
3 „	Potato Crisps	90 „	Sweets
20 „	Baby Food	53 „	Fruit
2443 „	Vegetables	160½ „	Bacon
5 „	Mincemeat	73 „	Sugar
6 „	Mustard	234½ „	Cheese
150 „	Sweet Fat	228½ sts.	Fish
3 „	Mayonnaise	2248 pkts.	Peas
41 „	Marmalade	681 „	Cake Mixture
80 jars	Salad Cream	36 „	Cereals
4 „	Marmalade	37 „	Soup
8 „	Jam	48 „	Dried Fruit
55 „	Pickles	13¼ lbs.	Tea
12 „	Honey	1 pkts.	Custard Powder
13 „	Paste	127 „	Gravy Powder
4 tins	Puddings	577 „	Sweets
65 „	Tomato Puree	25 boxes	Confectionery
1080 „	Fruit	190 „	Fruit
158 „	Soup	2 „	Cheese
273 „	Jam	3 „	Tomatoes
8 „	Spaghetti	120	Rabbits
83 lbs.	Butter	724	Ice Cream Bricks
384 „	Cooking Fat	718	Chickens
4 „	Gelatine	60	Cakes
1166 „	Cereals	1286	Jellies
1 „	Biscuits	80	Crabs
1½ „	Cocoa	208 bots.	Fruit
14 „	Margarine	16 „	Sauce
½ „	Coffee	3 kegs	Prawns
18 „	Brawn	2 galls.	Cockles

HUMANE SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

No prosecutions were instituted during year.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

The following information has been obtained from the Chief Constable's Annual Report :—

During the year 37 cases of suspected Swine Fever were reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, none being confirmed. 5 licences for movement under the Swine Fever Order, 1950, were issued. Outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease in other districts necessitated the issue of 25 movement licences. 1 case of suspected Fowl Pest was reported but not confirmed.

(d) FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1938.

The following table shows the number of samples obtained and submitted for examination, with results of analysis :—

<i>Food, etc.</i>	<i>Submitted to Analyst</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Not Satis- factory</i>
Milk	56	47	9
Tinned Beans	1	—	1
Sloe Gin	1	—	1
Tinned Carrots	3	—	3
Table Salt	1	1	—
Tinned Apricots	2	2	—
Beverages	2	2	—
Bread Roll	1	—	1
Rock	1	—	1
Tinned Ham	3	—	3
Tinned Plums	1	1	—
Tinned Cherries	1	—	1
Raspberry Jam	1	1	—
	<hr/> 74 <hr/>	<hr/> 54 <hr/>	<hr/> 20 <hr/>

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF ICE CREAM.

	<i>Grade</i>			
<i>Samples Taken</i>	1	2	3	4
87	34	28	13	12
	39%	32%	15%	14%
<i>Ingredients.</i>	<i>Satisfactory.</i>			
1	1			

11 samples were submitted for fat content which varied between 22.6% and 3.2%. Only one sample was below the Ministry's Standard of 5% Fat Content, and this was immediately remedied.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED AND DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 AND 1927.

No samples of condensed milk were examined during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925 AND 1927.

All samples in the list under the heading (*d*) were examined also for preservatives. No offence under these regulations was found.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACTS, 1906 AND 1926.

No samples of Feeding Stuff were examined during the year.

(e) CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF FOOD.

These are carried out by the Public Analyst or the Public Health Laboratory at Norwich.

RODENT CONTROL.

Rodent control in the town was carried out by the Rodent Officer and six ratcatchers. The whole area was surveyed and block control methods adopted when necessary. There was a general decrease in infestation compared with last year.

SEWERS.

Two maintenance treatments of sewers were carried out. After the essential preparatory work as described in last year's report, 2,843 manholes were pre-baited and baited. Each treatment was completed within five weeks and the results were very satisfactory.

LOCAL AUTHORITY'S PROPERTY.

Special attention was paid to refuse tips, and work there, including night trapping, gassing, poisoning and ferreting, produced satisfactory results. Allotments, parks and open spaces also received repeated attention. Further work was carried out on the bomb damaged properties in the Middlegate Street area. Old drains were taken up or sealed and 32 disused lavatories without water seal were closed off.

DWELLING HOUSES.

5697 visits were paid to dwelling houses. Work was continued on the same lines as described in last year's report and there was a clear decrease in the amount of infestation by black rats, brown rats and mice.

BUSINESS PREMISES.

The Rodent Officer carried out 1356 inspections of business premises and a large amount of control work was done. On the recommendation of the Rodent Officer 93 operations to improve rat proofing of buildings were carried out.

PREVALENCE OF RATS AND MICE.

Type of Property	(i) Total	No. of Properties in which Infestation was			Analysis of Col. IV.		
		(ii) Notified by occupier	(iii) Other- wise discovered	(iv) Recorded total of (ii) & (iii)	Number infested by		Mice only
					Rats		
					Major	Minor	
Local Authority	122	32	15	47	14	21	12
*Dwelling houses	16,461	591	375	966	101	580	285
Business	3,130	259	71	330	45	203	82
Agricultural	14	2	5	7	5	1	1
Total	19,727	884	466	1,350	165	805	380

*Council houses are included under dwelling houses.

Degree of Infestation under " Major " is properties with an estimated rat population exceeding 20 rats.

MEASURES OF CONTROL BY LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Type of Infestation	No. of properties inspected	No. of inspections made	No. of notices served under Sec. 4		No. of treatments carried out				Block treatment of Properties in different occupancies under Sec. (1) or by informal arrangements		
			Treatments	Works	By arrangement with occupier		Under Sec. 5 (1)		No. of Blocks	Surface	Assoc-iated sewers
					Rats	Mice only	Rats	Mice only		No. of separate occupancies	No. of manholes treated
Local authority	82	196	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	10
Dwelling houses	1,999	3,005	—	—	701	257	—	—	33	501	62
Business	770	1,356	—	—	220	110	—	—	9	29	31
Agricultural	14	63	—	—	8	—	—	—	5	5	—
Total	2,865	4,620	—	—	929	367	—	—	84	535	103

Proceedings taken under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, sections 3 (4), 4 (4), 4 (5), 5 (2), 8 (2), 9 (2) and 22 (4) :—

Nil.

Port of Great Yarmouth

1. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE A.

	Arrivals		Number Inspected and Re-inspected		Number reported defective	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	Number reported as having or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board
	Number	Tonnage	By the M.O.H.	By the Inspector			
<i>Foreign</i>							
Steamers				55	12	8	—
† Motor			—	109	18	16	—
Sailing	274	60662	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing			—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOREIGN	274	60662	—	164	30	24	—
<i>Coastwise</i>							
Steamers			—	43	13	12	—
† Motor	2041	408298	—	217	28	26	—
Sailing			—	8	2	2	—
Fishing	5750 (230 Boats)	230000	—	82	6	6	—
TOTAL COASTWISE	7791	638298	—	350	49	46	—
TOTAL FOREIGN AND COASTWISE	8065	698960	—	514	79	70	—

* Detailed figures of shipping entering the port are not available.

† Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

Those vessels inspected by the Inspector were of the following nationalities :—

British	.....	.....	.....	.....	299
Norwegian	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Swedish	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Dutch	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
Danish	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Panamanian	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
German	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Finnish	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Polish	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
					<hr/> 432
Fishing vessels inspected	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
					<hr/> 514

II. CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

TABLE B.

(a) *Passenger Traffic during the year.*

There was no passenger traffic during the year.

(b) *Cargo Traffic.*

Principal Imports and Exports for the year ended 21st March, 1950.

Coal	.....	.....	153,424 tons
Herrings, uncured	.....	.....	178,154 crans
Herrings, cured	.....	.....	16,546 tons
Grain and seeds	.....	.....	151,442 qrs.
Wood	.....	.....	41,161 loads
Manures	.....	.....	14,851 tons
Trawl fish	.....	.....	17,027 packages
Stone, granite	.....	.....	5,151 tons
Salt	.....	.....	14,236 tons
Petrol	.....	.....	6,518 tons
Metals, scrap	.....	.....	19,842 tons
Groceries, sugar, etc.	.....	.....	24,073 tons
Flours	.....	.....	1,973 tons

Figures supplied by courtesy of the Great Yarmouth Port and Haven Commissioners.

III. WATER SUPPLY.

(1) The water for the port and shipping is supplied direct from the mains of the Great Yarmouth Waterworks Company, which also supplies the town. The supply is continuous and adequate for all purposes and regular examinations show it to be of good quality.

(2) Hydrants are available for practically the whole length of the port, and water is supplied to ships by the water company's hosepipes after thorough flushing.

(3) There are no waterboats operating in the port.

IV. PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1933 and 1945.

There was no change as compared with last year's report except that the times of the Great Yarmouth V.D. Clinic were altered to the following :—

Wednesdays	3 p.m.
Fridays	9.30 a.m.

TABLE C.

Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels.

Nil.

TABLE D.

Cases of Infectious Sickness occurring on Vessels during the voyage but disposed of prior to arrival.

Nil.

V. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

(1) *Steps taken for detection of rodent plague :—*

(a) *In ships in the port.*

In case of suspicion rats trapped or killed aboard are sent to the Laboratory for examination.

(b) *On quays, wharves, warehouses, etc., in the vicinity of the port.*

The Rodent Officer of the Corporation covers all such premises and specimens of the rats caught are sent to the Laboratory for examination.

24 rats were sent to the laboratory ; no evidence of pasteurella infection was found.

(2) *Measures taken to prevent the passage of rats between ships and the shore.*

Handbills containing regulations are handed to masters of ships. These regulations include the placing of rat guards on all mooring lines, and the lighting of gangways during the hours of darkness.

(3) *Methods of deratisation of :—*

(a) *Ships.*

Great Yarmouth is not an "approved port" for deratisation but when any action is required, trapping and poisoning are used.

(b) *Premises in the vicinity of docks or quays.*

Similar methods are used in these premises.

(4) *Measures taken for the detection of rat prevalence in ships and on shore.*

Vessels are examined by the Inspector in the first instance and if any evidence is found the Rodent Officer is called in to make a more extensive search.

On shore the detection of rat prevalence is part of the routine duties of the Rodent Officer.

(5) *Rat-proofing.*

The general standard of rat-proofing of warehouses, etc., is fairly good and firms are advised of action necessary to produce improvements. The main harbourages are below buildings built on piers on the bank of the river Yare. These receive frequent attention.

Rats destroyed during the year.

TABLE E.

(1) *On Vessels.*

No. of Rats	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Black	7	14	—	3	3	5	—	—	6	2	1	—	41
Brown	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10

TABLE F.

(2) *In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.*

No. of Rats	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Black	6	3	6	—	4	7	2	1	—	4	1	—	34
Brown	15	30	20	16	17	12	19	27	11	30	15	4	216

TABLE G.

Measures of Rat Destruction on Plague “infected” or “suspected” Vessels or Vessels from plague infected ports arriving in the Port during the year.

None arrived.

TABLE H.

Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued during the year.

Great Yarmouth is not an approved port.

VI. HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J.

Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of vessel.	Number inspected during the year	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British	299	—	6	31
Other Nations	133	—	3	33

The following list shows the nature of the defects reported in Table J.

Dirty forecastle	.....	.....	.....	10
Forecastle requiring repainting	.....	.....	.....	1
Defective drainage	.....	.....	.....	5
Defective ventilation	.....	.....	.....	11
Dirty galley	.....	.....	.....	4
Offensive accumulations	.....	.....	.....	1
Dirty bedding	.....	.....	.....	3
Defective water tank	.....	.....	.....	2
Dirty W.C.	.....	.....	.....	22
Unwholesome provision store	.....	.....	.....	4
Ship's stores in forecastle	.....	.....	.....	3
Leaky accommodation	.....	.....	.....	3
Vermin	.....	.....	.....	2
Dirty wash-house	.....	.....	.....	1
Defective heating stove	.....	.....	.....	1
				<hr/>
				73
				<hr/>

In addition to these defects, bilge pumping at sea had to be ordered in 10 cases. The trouble here arose mainly from drifters, and bills were posted and handbills distributed to craft arriving for the autumn fishing.

VII. FOOD INSPECTION.

(1) No action was taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations 1937, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations 1926, or the Public Health (Preservatives, &c., in Food) Regulations 1925 to 1940.

Under the Ministry of Food Regulations in connection with the herring industry, herrings which are found to have been improperly iced, and overday unsalted herrings in such a condition as to be considered unmarketable, are sold for processing purposes. During the fishing season 1950, 34,000 crans of herrings were disposed of under these circumstances.

(2) *Shell-fish.*

There are no beds within the port.

(3) It was not necessary to send any samples of food from the port to the analyst or bacteriologist during the year.